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09/812,634	03/20/2001	Hiang-Swee Chiang	**GP-0005	1362

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WOODCOCK WASHBURN LLP
CIRA CENTRE, 12TH FLOOR
2929 ARCH STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19104-2891

EXAMINER

DADA, BEEMNET W

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2435

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/812,634	CHIANG, HIANG-SWEE	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	BEEHNET W. DADA	2435	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 July 2010.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-81 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-81 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114 was filed in this application after a decision by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences, but before the filing of a Notice of Appeal to the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit or the commencement of a civil action. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114 and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the appeal has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114 and prosecution in this application has been reopened pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 07/23/2010 has been entered. Claims 1-81 are pending

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 07/23/2010 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-78 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wood et al. (hereinafter Wood) (US Patent No. 6,668,322 B1) in view of Zhao US Patent 6,035,404 and further in view of Gupta et al. (hereinafter Gupta) (US Patent No. 6,226,752 B1).

As per claims 1, 7 and 9 Wood teaches a method for performing user and session management over a computer network, comprising:

receiving in a first session a first request from a user for an application instance (user request for information resources / applications, see columns 4, lines 60-67 and column 5, lines 1-9) , the request including a single identifier for all user requests without further user and session application variables (i.e., a user providing a unique session identifier, that is used for access requests to multiple applications) [column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53]; and

transmitting an application instance response to the user based on stored user and session system information (if session information indicate sufficient authorization providing access to requested application or resource) [column 8, lines 13-25, column 19, lines, 33-44, 64-67, column 20, lines 1-7 and column 11, lines 12-33]. Wood is silent on a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user. However, it is old and well known in the art to identify both a session and a user by a single identifier, which has the advantage of allowing flexible control of user logins and session information thereby enhancing security of the system. For example, Zhao teaches a user access system including a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user for all user requests (i.e., see for example, Session ID associated with IUID & Start Time and Time out) [column 5, lines 39-67 and figure 6]. Both Wood and Zhao teach a method for performing user and session management. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to employ the teachings of Zhao within the system of Wood thereby enhancing the security of the system.

Wood teaches assigning a single identifier to the user for handling all user requests (i.e., providing a unique session identifier to a user, that is used for access requests to multiple applications) [column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53]. Wood does not explicitly teach the method wherein the single identifier includes a random number associated with the user. However Gupta teaches an authentication and session management system

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including a session identifier that includes a random number associated with the user [column 6, lines 21-35]. Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate a session identifier that includes a random number associated with a user as per teachings of Gupta into the session management system of Wood-Zhao, because random generated identifier uniquely identify a user for session management with multiple applications.

As per claim 8, Wood teaches a method for performing user and session management over a computer network, comprising:

a processor, and a memory in communication with the processor, the memory for storing a plurality of processing instructions for enabling the processor to (9, lines 65-67, column 10, lines 1-29 and column 20, lines 35-60):

receive a first request from a user for an application instance (user request for information resources / applications, see columns 4, lines 60-67 and column 5, lines 1-9) , the request including a single identifier for all user requests without further user and session application variables (i.e., a user providing a unique session identifier, that is used for access requests to multiple applications) [column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53]; and

transmit an application instance response to the user based on stored user and session system information (if session information indicate sufficient authorization providing access to requested application or resource) [column 8, lines 13-25, column 19, lines, 33-44, 64-67, column 20, lines 1-7 and column 11, lines 12-33]. Wood is silent on a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user. However, it is old and well known in the art to identify both a session and a user by a single identifier, which has the advantage of allowing flexible control of

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user logins and session information thereby enhancing security of the system. For example, Zhao teaches a user access system including a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user for all user requests (i.e., see for example, Session ID associated with IUID & Start Time and Time out) [column 5, lines 39-67 and figure 6]. Both Wood and Zhao teach a method for performing user and session management. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to employ the teachings of Zhao within the system of Wood thereby enhancing the security of the system.

Wood teaches assigning a single identifier to the user for handling all user requests (i.e., providing a unique session identifier to a user, that is used for access requests to multiple applications) [column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53]. Wood does not explicitly teach the method wherein the single identifier includes a random number associated with the user. However Gupta teaches an authentication and session management system including a session identifier that includes a random number associated with the user [column 6, lines 21-35]. Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate a session identifier that includes a random number associated with a user as per teachings of Gupta into the session management system of Wood-Zhao, because random generated identifier uniquely identify a user for session management with multiple applications.

As per claims 10, 17 and 19, Wood teaches a method for performing user and session management over a computer network, comprising:

receiving a request for an application instance from a user (user request for information resources / applications)[columns 4, lines 60-67 and column 5, lines 1-9];

assigning a single identifier to the user for handling all user requests(i.e., providing a unique session identifier to a user, that is used for access requests to multiple applications) [column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53]; and

transmitting an application instance response to the user, wherein the single identifier is static for all requests from the user for a session [column 8, lines 13-25, column 19, lines, 33-44, 64-67, column 20, lines 1-7 and column 11, lines 12-33]. Wood is silent on a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user. However, it is old and well known in the art to identify both a session and a user by a single identifier, which has the advantage of allowing flexible control of user logins and session information thereby enhancing security of the system. For example, Zhao teaches a user access system including a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user for all user requests (i.e., see for example, Session ID associated with IUID & Start Time and Time out) [column 5, lines 39-67 and figure 6]. Both Wood and Zhao teach a method for performing user and session management. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to employ the teachings of Zhao within the system of Wood thereby enhancing the security of the system.

Wood teaches assigning a single identifier to the user for handling all user requests (i.e., providing a unique session identifier to a user, that is used for access requests to multiple applications) [column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53]. Wood does not explicitly teach the method wherein the single identifier includes a random number associated with the user. However Gupta teaches an authentication and session management system including a session identifier that includes a random number associated with the user [column 6, lines 21-35]. Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate a session identifier that includes a random number associated with a user as per teachings of Gupta into the session management system of

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Wood-Zhao, because random generated identifier uniquely identify a user for session management with multiple applications.

As per claim 18, Wood teaches an apparatus for performing user and session management over a computer network, comprising:

a processor, and a memory in communication with the processor, the memory for storing a plurality of processing instructions for enabling the processor to (9, lines 65-67, column 10, lines 1-29 and column 20, lines 35-60):

receive a request for an application instance from a user (user request for information resources / applications) [columns 4, lines 60-67 and column 5, lines 1-9];

assign a single identifier to the user for handling all user requests(i.e., providing a unique session identifier to a user, that is used for access requests to multiple applications) [column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53]; and

transmit an application instance response to the user, wherein the single identifier is static for all requests from the user for a session [column 8, lines 13-25, column 19, lines, 33-44, 64-67, column 20, lines 1-7 and column 11, lines 12-33]. Wood is silent on a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user. However, it is old and well known in the art to identify both a session and a user by a single identifier, which has the advantage of allowing flexible control of user logins and session information thereby enhancing security of the system. For example, Zhao teaches a user access system including a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user for all user requests (i.e., see for example, Session ID associated with IUID & Start Time and Time out) [column 5, lines 39-67 and figure 6]. Both Wood and Zhao teach a method for performing user and session management. It would have been obvious to one

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having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to employ the teachings of Zhao within the system of Wood thereby enhancing the security of the system.

Wood teaches assigning a single identifier to the user for handling all user requests (i.e., providing a unique session identifier to a user, that is used for access requests to multiple applications) [column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53]. Wood does not explicitly teach the method wherein the single identifier includes a random number associated with the user. However Gupta teaches an authentication and session management system including a session identifier that includes a random number associated with the user [column 6, lines 21-35]. Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate a session identifier that includes a random number associated with a user as per teachings of Gupta into the session management system of Wood-Zhao, because random generated identifier uniquely identify a user for session management with multiple applications.

As per claims 20, 26 and 28, Wood teaches a method for performing user and session management over a computer network, comprising:

receiving a first request from a user for a first application instance, the first request including an identifier (user request for information resources / applications)[columns 4, lines 60-67, column 5, lines 1-9, column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53];

transmitting a first application instance response to the user [column 19, lines 64-67, column 20, lines 1-8 and column 9, lines 40-63];

receiving a second request from the user for a second application instance, the second request including the identifier, and processing the request with the second application instance [column 19, lines 64-67, column 20, lines 1-8 and column 9, lines 40-63]. Wood is

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silent on a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user. However, it is old and well known in the art to identify both a session and a user by a single identifier, which has the advantage of allowing flexible control of user logins and session information thereby enhancing security of the system. For example, Zhao teaches a user access system including a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user for all user requests (i.e., see for example, Session ID associated with IUID & Start Time and Time out) [column 5, lines 39-67 and figure 6]. Both Wood and Zhao teach a method for performing user and session management. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to employ the teachings of Zhao within the system of Wood thereby enhancing the security of the system.

Wood teaches assigning a single identifier to the user for handling all user requests (i.e., providing a unique session identifier to a user, that is used for access requests to multiple applications) [column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53]. Wood does not explicitly teach the method wherein the single identifier includes a random number associated with the user. However Gupta teaches an authentication and session management system including a session identifier that includes a random number associated with the user [column 6, lines 21-35]. Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate a session identifier that includes a random number associated with a user as per teachings of Gupta into the session management system of Wood-Zhao, because random generated identifier uniquely identify a user for session management with multiple applications.

As per claim 27, Wood teaches an apparatus for performing user and session management over a computer network, comprising:

a processor, and a memory in communication with the processor, the memory for storing a plurality of processing instructions for enabling the processor to (9, lines 65-67, column 10, lines 1-29 and column 20, lines 35-60):

receive a first request from a user for a first application instance, the first request including an identifier (user request for information resources / applications)[columns 4, lines 60-67, column 5, lines 1-9, column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53];

transmit a first application instance response to the user [column 19, lines 64-67, column 20, lines 1-8 and column 9, lines 40-63];

receive a second request from the user for a second application instance, the second request including the identifier, and processing the request with the second application instance [column 19, lines 64-67, column 20, lines 1-8 and column 9, lines 40-63]. Wood is silent on a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user. However, it is old and well known in the art to identify both a session and a user by a single identifier, which has the advantage of allowing flexible control of user logins and session information thereby enhancing security of the system. For example, Zhao teaches a user access system including a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user for all user requests (i.e., see for example, Session ID associated with IUID & Start Time and Time out) [column 5, lines 39-67 and figure 6]. Both Wood and Zhao teach a method for performing user and session management. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to employ the teachings of Zhao within the system of Wood thereby enhancing the security of the system.

Wood teaches assigning a single identifier to the user for handling all user requests (i.e., providing a unique session identifier to a user, that is used for access requests to multiple applications) [column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53]. Wood does not

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explicitly teach the method wherein the single identifier includes a random number associated with the user. However Gupta teaches an authentication and session management system including a session identifier that includes a random number associated with the user [column 6, lines 21-35]. Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate a session identifier that includes a random number associated with a user as per teachings of Gupta into the session management system of Wood-Zhao, because random generated identifier uniquely identify a user for session management with multiple applications.

As per claims 29, 36-38, 44 and 46, Wood teaches a method for performing user and session management over a computer network, comprising:

receiving, from a user, a first request in a first session, the request including an identifier (note that unique session identifier is used for access requests to multiple applications) [column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53];

transmitting a first application instance response to the user in response to the first request [column 19, lines 64-67, column 20, lines 1-8 and column 9, lines 40-63];

receiving, from the user, a second request in a second session, the second user request including the identifier, and processing the second request through the first application instance [column 19, lines 64-67, column 20, lines 1-8 and column 9, lines 40-63]. Wood is silent on a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user. However, it is old and well known in the art to identify both a session and a user by a single identifier, which has the advantage of allowing flexible control of user logins and session information thereby enhancing security of the system. For example, Zhao teaches a user access system including a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user for all user requests (i.e., see for example, Session ID

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associated with IUID & Start Time and Time out) [column 5, lines 39-67 and figure 6]. Both Wood and Zhao teach a method for performing user and session management. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to employ the teachings of Zhao within the system of Wood thereby enhancing the security of the system.

Wood teaches assigning a single identifier to the user for handling all user requests (i.e., providing a unique session identifier to a user, that is used for access requests to multiple applications) [column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53]. Wood does not explicitly teach the method wherein the single identifier includes a random number associated with the user. However Gupta teaches an authentication and session management system including a session identifier that includes a random number associated with the user [column 6, lines 21-35]. Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate a session identifier that includes a random number associated with a user as per teachings of Gupta into the session management system of Wood-Zhao, because random generated identifier uniquely identify a user for session management with multiple applications.

As per claims 35 and 45, Wood teaches an apparatus for performing user and session management over a computer network, comprising (9, lines 65-67, column 10, lines 1-29 and column 20, lines 35-60):

a processor, and a memory in communication with the processor, the memory for storing a plurality of processing instructions for enabling the processor to (9, lines 65-67, column 10, lines 1-29 and column 20, lines 35-60):

receive, from a user, a first request in a first session, the request including an identifier [column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53];

transmit a first application instance response to the user in response to the first request [column 19, lines 64-67, column 20, lines 1-8 and column 9, lines 40-63];

receive, from the user, a second request in a second session, the second user request including the identifier, and process the second request through the first application instance [column 19, lines 64-67, column 20, lines 1-8 and column 9, lines 40-63]. Wood is silent on a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user. However, it is old and well known in the art to identify both a session and a user by a single identifier, which has the advantage of allowing flexible control of user logins and session information thereby enhancing security of the system. For example, Zhao teaches a user access system including a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user for all user requests (i.e., see for example, Session ID associated with IUID & Start Time and Time out) [column 5, lines 39-67 and figure 6]. Both Wood and Zhao teach a method for performing user and session management. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to employ the teachings of Zhao within the system of Wood thereby enhancing the security of the system.

Wood teaches assigning a single identifier to the user for handling all user requests (i.e., providing a unique session identifier to a user, that is used for access requests to multiple applications) [column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53]. Wood does not explicitly teach the method wherein the single identifier includes a random number associated with the user. However Gupta teaches an authentication and session management system including a session identifier that includes a random number associated with the user [column 6, lines 21-35]. Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate a session identifier that includes a random number associated with a user as per teachings of Gupta into the session management system of

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Wood-Zhao, because random generated identifier uniquely identify a user for session management with multiple applications.

As per claims 47, 55 and 57, Wood teaches a method for performing user and session management over a computer network, comprising:

receiving a first request from a first user session for a user, the first request including an identifier [column 19, lines 64-67, column 20, lines 1-8 and column 9, lines 40-63]; and

transmitting a first response to the first request, based on the identifier and a first system session variable stored in a user database (if session information indicate sufficient authorization providing access to requested application or resource) [column 8, lines 13-25, column 19, lines, 33-44, 64-67, column 20, lines 1-7 and column 11, lines 12-33];

receiving a second request from a second user session for the user, the second request including the identifier without further user or session application variables, and transmitting a second response to the second request, based on the identifier and a second system session variable stored in the user database [column 19, lines 64-67, column 20, lines 1-8 and column 9, lines 40-63]. Wood is silent on a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user. However, it is old and well known in the art to identify both a session and a user by a single identifier, which has the advantage of allowing flexible control of user logins and session information thereby enhancing security of the system. For example, Zhao teaches a user access system including a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user for all user requests (i.e., see for example, Session ID associated with IUID & Start Time and Time out) [column 5, lines 39-67 and figure 6]. Both Wood and Zhao teach a method for performing user and session management. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at

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the time of applicant's invention to employ the teachings of Zhao within the system of Wood thereby enhancing the security of the system.

Wood teaches assigning a single identifier to the user for handling all user requests (i.e., providing a unique session identifier to a user, that is used for access requests to multiple applications) [column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53]. Wood does not explicitly teach the method wherein the single identifier includes a random number associated with the user. However Gupta teaches an authentication and session management system including a session identifier that includes a random number associated with the user [column 6, lines 21-35]. Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate a session identifier that includes a random number associated with a user as per teachings of Gupta into the session management system of Wood-Zhao, because random generated identifier uniquely identify a user for session management with multiple applications.

As per claim 56, Wood teaches an apparatus for performing user and session management over a computer network, comprising:

a processor, and a memory in communication with the processor, the memory for storing a plurality of processing instructions for enabling the processor to (9, lines 65-67, column 10, lines 1-29 and column 20, lines 35-60):

receive a first request from a first user session for a user, the first request including an identifier [column 19, lines 64-67, column 20, lines 1-8 and column 9, lines 40-63]; and

transmit a first response to the first request, based on the identifier and a first system

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session variable stored in a user database (if session information indicate sufficient authorization providing access to requested application or resource) [column 8, lines 13-25, column 19, lines, 33-44, 64-67, column 20, lines 1-7 and column 11, lines 12-33];

receive a second request from a second user session for the user, the second request including the identifier without further user or session application variables, and transmitting a second response to the second request, based on the identifier and a second system session variable stored in the user database [column 19, lines 64-67, column 20, lines 1-8 and column 9, lines 40-63]. Wood is silent on a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user. However, it is old and well known in the art to identify both a session and a user by a single identifier, which has the advantage of allowing flexible control of user logins and session information thereby enhancing security of the system. For example, Zhao teaches a user access system including a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user for all user requests (i.e., see for example, Session ID associated with IUID & Start Time and Time out) [column 5, lines 39-67 and figure 6]. Both Wood and Zhao teach a method for performing user and session management. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to employ the teachings of Zhao within the system of Wood thereby enhancing the security of the system.

Wood teaches assigning a single identifier to the user for handling all user requests (i.e., providing a unique session identifier to a user, that is used for access requests to multiple applications) [column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53]. Wood does not explicitly teach the method wherein the single identifier includes a random number associated with the user. However Gupta teaches an authentication and session management system including a session identifier that includes a random number associated with the user [column 6, lines 21-35]. Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the

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time the invention was made to incorporate a session identifier that includes a random number associated with a user as per teachings of Gupta into the session management system of Wood-Zhao, because random generated identifier uniquely identify a user for session management with multiple applications.

As per claims 58, 65 and 67, Wood teaches a method for performing user and session management over a computer network, comprising:

receiving a first request from a first user, the first request including a first identifier corresponding to the first user [column 5, lines 1-9, column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53];

receiving a second request from a second user, the second request including a second identifier corresponding to the second user (note that a unique session identifier is provided for users, i.e., during request for resources users include the unique session identifier) [column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53]; and

generating a first application instance responsive to the first identifier and a second application instance responsive to the second identifier [column 8, lines 13-25, column 19, lines, 33-44, 64-67, column 20, lines 1-7 and column 11, lines 12-33]. Wood is silent on a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user. However, it is old and well known in the art to identify both a session and a user by a single identifier, which has the advantage of allowing flexible control of user logins and session information thereby enhancing security of the system. For example, Zhao teaches a user access system including a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user for all user requests (i.e., see for example, Session ID associated with IUID & Start Time and Time out) [column 5, lines 39-67 and figure 6]. Both Wood and Zhao teach a method for performing user and session management. It would have been obvious to

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one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to employ the teachings of Zhao within the system of Wood thereby enhancing the security of the system.

Wood teaches assigning a single identifier to the user for handling all user requests (i.e., providing a unique session identifier to a user, that is used for access requests to multiple applications) [column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53]. Wood does not explicitly teach the method wherein the single identifier includes a random number associated with the user. However Gupta teaches an authentication and session management system including a session identifier that includes a random number associated with the user [column 6, lines 21-35]. Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate a session identifier that includes a random number associated with a user as per teachings of Gupta into the session management system of Wood-Zhao, because random generated identifier uniquely identify a user for session management with multiple applications.

As per claim 66, Wood teaches an apparatus for performing user and session management over a computer network, comprising:
a processor, and a memory in communication with the processor, the memory for storing a plurality of processing instructions for enabling the processor to (9, lines 65-67, column 10, lines 1-29 and column 20, lines 35-60):

receive a first request from a first user, the first request including a first identifier corresponding to the first user [column 5, lines 1-9, column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53];

receive a second request from a second user, the second request including a

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second identifier corresponding to the second user (note that a unique session identifier is provided for users, i.e., during request for resources users include the unique session identifier) [column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53]; and

generate a first application instance responsive to the first identifier and a second application instance responsive to the second identifier [column 8, lines 13-25, column 19, lines, 33-44, 64-67, column 20, lines 1-7 and column 11, lines 12-33]. Wood is silent on a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user. However, it is old and well known in the art to identify both a session and a user by a single identifier, which has the advantage of allowing flexible control of user logins and session information thereby enhancing security of the system. For example, Zhao teaches a user access system including a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user for all user requests (i.e., see for example, Session ID associated with IUID & Start Time and Time out) [column 5, lines 39-67 and figure 6]. Both Wood and Zhao teach a method for performing user and session management. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to employ the teachings of Zhao within the system of Wood thereby enhancing the security of the system.

Wood teaches assigning a single identifier to the user for handling all user requests (i.e., providing a unique session identifier to a user, that is used for access requests to multiple applications) [column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53]. Wood does not explicitly teach the method wherein the single identifier includes a random number associated with the user. However Gupta teaches an authentication and session management system including a session identifier that includes a random number associated with the user [column 6, lines 21-35]. Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate a session identifier that includes a random number associated with a user as per teachings of Gupta into the session management system of

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Wood-Zhao, because random generated identifier uniquely identify a user for session management with multiple applications.

As per claim 68, Wood teaches a method for performing user and session management over a computer network, comprising:

receiving, from a first user, a first request in a first session, the first request including a first identifier [column 5, lines 1-9, column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53];

transmitting a first application instance to the first user in response to the first request [column 19, lines 64-67, column 20, lines 1-8 and column 9, lines 40-63];

receiving, from the first user, a second request in a second session, the second request including the first identifier, and processing the second request through the first application instance [column 19, lines 64-67, column 20, lines 1-8 and column 9, lines 40-63];

receiving, from a second user, a third request in a third user session, the third request including a second identifier corresponding to the second user (note that a unique session identifier is provided for users, i.e., during request for resources users include the unique session identifier) [column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53]; and

transmitting a second application instance to the second user in response to the third request [column 8, lines 13-25, column 19, lines, 33-44, 64-67, column 20, lines 1-7 and column 11, lines 12-33]. Wood is silent on a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user. However, it is old and well known in the art to identify both a session and a user by a single identifier, which has the advantage of allowing flexible control of user logins and session information thereby enhancing security of the system. For example, Zhao teaches a user access system including a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user for all user

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requests (i.e., see for example, Session ID associated with IUID & Start Time and Time out) [column 5, lines 39-67 and figure 6]. Both Wood and Zhao teach a method for performing user and session management. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to employ the teachings of Zhao within the system of Wood thereby enhancing the security of the system.

Wood teaches assigning a single identifier to the user for handling all user requests (i.e., providing a unique session identifier to a user, that is used for access requests to multiple applications) [column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53]. Wood does not explicitly teach the method wherein the single identifier includes a random number associated with the user. However Gupta teaches an authentication and session management system including a session identifier that includes a random number associated with the user [column 6, lines 21-35]. Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate a session identifier that includes a random number associated with a user as per teachings of Gupta into the session management system of Wood-Zhao, because random generated identifier uniquely identify a user for session management with multiple applications.

As per claims 75 and 77, Wood teaches a method for interacting A method for interacting with a central server over a computer network, comprising:

transmitting a first request to a central server, the first request including a user identifier [column 5, lines 1-9, column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53]; receiving a first application instance in response to the first request [column 19, lines 64-67, column 20, lines 1-8 and column 9, lines 40-63]; and

transmitting a second request to the central server, the second request including the

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identifier without further user or session application variables [column 19, lines 64-67, column 20, lines 1-8 and column 9, lines 40-63]; and

receiving a response to the second request from the application instance [column 19, lines 64-67, column 20, lines 1-8 and column 9, lines 40-63]. Wood is silent on a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user. However, it is old and well known in the art to identify both a session and a user by a single identifier, which has the advantage of allowing flexible control of user logins and session information thereby enhancing security of the system. For example, Zhao teaches a user access system including a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user for all user requests (i.e., see for example, Session ID associated with IUID & Start Time and Time out) [column 5, lines 39-67 and figure 6]. Both Wood and Zhao teach a method for performing user and session management. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to employ the teachings of Zhao within the system of Wood thereby enhancing the security of the system.

Wood teaches assigning a single identifier to the user for handling all user requests (i.e., providing a unique session identifier to a user, that is used for access requests to multiple applications) [column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53]. Wood does not explicitly teach the method wherein the single identifier includes a random number associated with the user. However Gupta teaches an authentication and session management system including a session identifier that includes a random number associated with the user [column 6, lines 21-35]. Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate a session identifier that includes a random number associated with a user as per teachings of Gupta into the session management system of Wood-Zhao, because random generated identifier uniquely identify a user for session management with multiple applications.

As per claims 3, 13, 23, 31, 40, 51, 61 and 71, Wood further teaches the method further comprising: authenticating an identification of the user [column 8, lines 19-25, column 13, lines 37-67]; and assigning the single identifier to the user [column 14, lines 43-67, column 3, lines 13-18].

As per claim 4, 14, 24, 32, 41, 52, 62 and 72, Wood further teaches the method wherein said authenticating comprises:

transmitting a request for a user name and a password to the user [column 7, lines 1-24];

receiving the user name and password from the user [column 7, lines 1-24, and column 13, lines 60-67]; and

comparing the user name and password to stored parameters [column 13, lines 43-47 and 7, lines 30-33].

As per claims 5, 15, 33, 42, 53, 63 and 73, Wood further teaches the method further comprising:

receiving a second (third / fourth) request from the user for a second application instance, the second request including the identifier, and processing the request with the application instance [column 19, lines 64-67, column 20, lines 1-8 and column 9, lines 40-63].

As per claims 6 and 16, Wood further teaches the method further comprising:

receiving a second request from a second user, the second request including a second identifier corresponding to the second user (note that a unique session identifier is provided for

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users, i.e., during request for resources users include the unique session identifier) [column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53]; and

generating a second application instance responsive to the second identifier [column 19, 64-67, column 20, lines 1-7 and column 9, lines 40-63].

As per claims 12, 22, 48, 49, 59, 69, 76 and 78, Wood further teaches the method, wherein the identifier does not include user or session application variables for use by the application instance (unique session identifier, that is used for access requests to multiple applications) [column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53].

As per claims 25, 34, 43, 54, 64 and 74, Wood further teaches the method further comprising:

receiving a third request from a second user, the second request including a second identifier corresponding to the second user (note that a unique session identifier is provided for users, i.e., during request for resources users include the unique session identifier) [column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53]; and

generating a second application instance responsive to the second identifier [column 19, 64-67, column 20, lines 1-7 and column 9, lines 40-63].

As per claims 2, 11, 21, 30, 39, 50, 60 and 70, Wood-Zhao teaches the method as applied above. Furthermore, Wood teaches assigning a single identifier to the user for handling all user requests (i.e., providing a unique session identifier to a user, that is used for access requests to multiple applications) [column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53]. Wood does not explicitly teach the method wherein the single identifier includes a random

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number associated with the user. However Gupta teaches an authentication and session management system including a session identifier that includes a random number associated with the user [column 6, lines 21-35]. Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate a session identifier that includes a random number associated with a user as per teachings of Gupta into the session management system of Wood-Zhao, because random generated identifier uniquely identify a user for session management with multiple applications.

As per claims 79-81, Wood teaches a method for performing user and session management over a computer network, comprising:

receiving in a first session a first request from a user for an application instance (user request for information resources / applications, see columns 4, lines 60-67 and column 5, lines 1-9) , the request including a single identifier for all user requests without further user and session application variables (i.e., a user providing a unique session identifier, that is used for access requests to multiple applications) [column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53]; and

transmitting an application instance response to the user based on stored user and session system information (if session information indicate sufficient authorization providing access to requested application or resource) [column 8, lines 13-25, column 19, lines, 33-44, 64-67, column 20, lines 1-7 and column 11, lines 12-33]. Wood is silent on a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user. However, it is old and well known in the art to identify both a session and a user by a single identifier, which has the advantage of allowing flexible control of user logins and session information thereby enhancing security of the system. For example, Zhao teaches a user access system including a single identifier used to identify both a

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session and a user for all user requests (i.e., see for example, Session ID associated with IUID & Start Time and Time out) [column 5, lines 39-67 and figure 6]. Both Wood and Zhao teach a method for performing user and session management. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to employ the teachings of Zhao within the system of Wood thereby enhancing the security of the system.

Wood teaches assigning a single identifier to the user for handling all user requests (i.e., providing a unique session identifier to a user, that is used for access requests to multiple applications) [column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53]. Wood does not explicitly teach the method wherein the single identifier includes a random number associated with the user. However Gupta teaches an authentication and session management system including a session identifier that includes a random number associated with the user [column 6, lines 21-35]. Gupta further teaches using the random number to search information in a database to identify the user, retrieving an instance of a user object corresponding to the identifier user; the retrieved user object using a resource locator in the request to identify a web application and the user object transmitting an instance of the identified web application to the user (Note that, a cookie is used for multiple requests) [column 12, lines 43-column 13, line 40]. Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate a session identifier that includes a random number associated with a user as per teachings of Gupta into the session management system of Wood-Zhao, because random generated identifier uniquely identify a user for session management with multiple applications.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to BEEMNET W. DADA whose telephone number is (571)272-3847. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday (9:00 am - 5:30 pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kim Y. Vu can be reached on (571) 272-3859. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Beemnet W Dada/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2435
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